

Anderson Intelligencer.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

be indefinitely postponed.

The previous question was called and sustained.

The yeas and nays being ordered were taken and resulted: Yeas 61—Nays 32. So the substitute was indefinitely postponed.

The question being taken on the passage of the 19th section of the Legislative report, the consideration of which had been postponed to give the member from Fairfield time to prepare his substitute, it was passed to a third reading.

R. B. Elliott moved to reconsider the vote whereby the 19th section was passed to a third reading, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was agreed to.

F. L. Cardozo presented the following petition, which, he said, was of the greatest importance and required prompt action: To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Congress assembled:

Your petitioners, citizens of South Carolina, respectfully represent that by authority of the Act of Congress, approved February 6, 1863, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved January 7, 1862, certain lands in South Carolina were bid in by the United States at public tax sales, and that by the limitation of said Act right of redemption has expired; and

Whereas certain tracts of said lands have not been sold by the United States, but are now in the hands of the Tax Commissioners as the property of the United States, your petitioners humbly pray that the said lands may be allotted in parcels, to the extent your honorable body may designate, to those citizens of South Carolina who are destitute and deserving; the necessities and merits of the applicants for this benefit to be determined by such measures as your honorable body may direct, and your petitioners will ever pray.

On motion of R. C. Delarge, the petition was referred to the Committee on Petitions, with instructions to report to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

H. B. Hayne called for the next special order, which was the report of the Committee on Education.

The report was taken up, and the consideration of the 4th section resumed.

R. C. Delarge moved to strike out the word "compulsory," the section providing that the Legislature shall require a compulsory attendance of all children between the ages of 8 and 16 to attend either a private or public school for a given period every year.

This gave rise to sharp and animated debate, in which it was argued by those in favor of striking out the word compulsory, that it would appear to be the intention of the Committee to force the white and colored children to attend the same school.

Mr. C. P. Leslie, with usual frank and open style of speaking, appealed to the good sense of the colored delegates more particularly, and told them if they did not want to defeat their Constitution or to bury it beyond all hope of resurrection, not to insert such a provision, a provision which could never be enforced.

F. L. Cardozo denied that it was the object of the provision to compel white and colored to gather together into these schools. Those who opposed the section used this plea simply to defeat it. It was ungentlemanly he said for any one to say so. It was untrue.

Before the speaker had finished the hour of six arrived, and the convention adjourned.

RADICALISM IS REVOLUTION.—By "revolution" in this case we mean not merely a conflict of ideas, settled finally through the ballot-box, but—War. Human carnage, the deep imbruing of men's hands in each others' blood—that is the goal to which Radicalism comes at last. The final pages of its history are written in gore, and by the light of burning cities. When Radicalism stops short of that dreadful end, it is forcibly stopped; like a horse jerked upon its hanches, by the strong hand of conservatism. For four long, weary, bloody years, Radicalism held its course, both North and South, and we all know what a pitiable wreck it has made of our country. We had hoped and tried very hard to believe that the sanguinary instincts of Radicalism were sated by the slaughter and misery of the past, and that however reckless it might be in its legislation, it would not again deliberately foment an armed revolution, and seek to re-light the smouldering embers of civil war. But the swiftly succeeding events of the last few days have shown that Radicalism has not—we might say cannot—change its nature. We are not alluding now to the proceedings in the House on the impeachment of the President. Though this whole impeachment business is clearly the offspring of political expediency and of malice toward the President, it is possible to conduct it to its close, whatever that may be, in peace, unless the Radical element in Congress, by its reckless conduct in taking initiative, actually forces fratricidal strife upon the country. That it will be arrested in this mad design, if such is entertained, by the conservatism not only of Democracy but of the Republican party, many even of the dominant organization confidently hope.—N. Y. Journal of Com.

FRIENDSHIP AND HONOR.—"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold."—Solomon.

Who can put a price upon good reputation? How much will a man take for his friends? If we possessed the wealth of the Indies, and yet no man would respect us on account of our bad name, what value would it be to us? If our accumulation of all the gold of every mine were to be acquired at the sacrifice of every friend, would we not rather die so only one true friend dropped a tear upon our grave?

"You say, Mrs. Smith, that you have lived with the defendant for eight years. Does the court understand that you are married to him?" "In course it does." "Have you a marriage certificate?" "Yes, your honor, three of 'em—two gals and a boy."

Their Friends Condemn Them.

The Cincinnati Commercial, a Radical newspaper that dares now and then speak "right out in meeting" its honest opinions, gives the following sound advice to the hot-headed impeachers:

The amendment to the original tenure-of-office bill, which made it apply to Cabinet officers, was reluctantly acceded to by the Senate, and even as it passed, was declared by one, if not more, of the most prominent Republican Senators, to be inapplicable to the case of those Cabinet officers who held under Mr. Lincoln's appointment after his death.

It has not received the united and cordial approbation of the Republican party, which has never openly abandoned the doctrine that the President is personally responsible for the administration of all the executive departments, and must, therefore, of necessity, be left to a great extent untrammelled in the choice and selection of his Cabinet.

The Republican press of the country has quite generally conceded that the tenure-of-office law was, in the respect we are considering, an exceptional piece of legislation, which must of necessity be ignored or repealed whenever a regularly elected President should be inaugurated; and that the principle of it, while it might do as a fetter for Mr. Johnson, would never work as part of the ordinary rules for administering the affairs of the Government.

When these facts are distinctly comprehended and coolly weighed, it becomes a question that may well "give us pause" whether there is not a possibility that we may be doing our adversaries' work, and laboring industriously to give them issues more to their choice in the approaching canvass than they would otherwise have. It may not be treason to suggest that it is at least worth while consider the words of an able opponent of impeachment, (Representative Woodward, of Pennsylvania,) who declared we were doing worse, according to Pouché's epigram, than committing a crime—we were making a blunder. Have not too many admissions been made of the general impolicy and impracticability of the tenure-of-office law as applied to the Cabinet, to make it an easy or pleasant subject of debate in the Presidential canvass.

There are some awkward results, too, which may arise in the application of it. It must be remembered, that by the terms of this act Cabinet officers are to hold their offices "for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter." The construction of this language insisted upon by the Republican leaders of the House is, that it means that they are to hold till the end of the four years for which the President was elected, and that Mr. Lincoln's death would not give Mr. Johnson the privilege of removing Mr. Stanton or any other Cabinet officer before the 4th of March, 1869.

Let us reflect a moment how this would work if Mr. Johnson were removed and Mr. Wade installed in the Executive Mansion. Suppose Seward, Welles, Stanbery, and the rest should choose to act upon Mr. Stanton's principle, and decline to leave the departments of which they are the heads, would not "bluff old Ben" find it rather too empty an honor playing figure head to an administration of which each department was conducted as nearly as possible upon Johnson's policy? If we repeal the law for the sake of getting rid of the Cabinet, we should confess that our legislation was purely partisan, and enacted for the sake of trapping Mr. Johnson, and not because we thought it good for the country. If we make the Senate agree to Mr. Wade's proposition to remove the Cabinet because they are not in harmony of sentiment with the new President, we shall justify Johnson's desire, and attempt to remove Stanton for the same reason. Which horn of this dilemma will be a comfortable one to be impaled upon in the pleasant days of next October? We venture upon the opinion that it is much better to reflect rather carefully upon this now than to take that leisure for repentance which proverbially follows acting in haste. There is, of course, a class of persons to whom it is an all-sufficient reason for any action that it puts their own party immediately in power, and such we have no hope of reaching by argument; but there are, fortunately, very many more who have an interest in retaining power in the hands of the Union men of the country after the present year, and to such we submit that the political profit and loss account would not look well if, on footing it up next fall, the loss of the Presidency or the loss of a majority in Congress should be found on the debit side, with nothing but the flag end of Johnson's time for Mr. Wade to balance the books.

Those who reckon that the people will be roused by Mr. Johnson's late action to the same pitch of earnestness and self-devotion which astonished the world in 1861, are in danger of disappointment. The country is not at stake in this issue, as it was in that. The common sense of the nation will see that it is only a question whether Mr. Stanton or somebody else shall conduct the affairs of the War Office, after that office has become of no more significance than any other administrative department. The process of reconstruction and the military rule of the Southern States are both beyond the control of the Secretary of War. The garrisons of the seacoast forts and the troops on the Indian frontier are all that would even nominally receive his orders, if neither the President nor the General of the army should interpose their command. The stake for which the trouble is made is not, therefore, of such interest to the country that we need talk of calling out volunteers. To Mr. Stanton it has its interest; but we protest that nothing short of a real danger to the liberties of the country can make it politic to embark upon the experiment of removing the President during a Presidential canvass.

No sane man will pretend that the President can be lawfully removed unless the violation of law be wilful and knowing, and not covered by any fairly debatable interpretation of the statute. Are we quite prepared to say that the law we have quoted will not fairly bear the interpretation Mr. Johnson puts upon it, namely, that the term of President Lincoln necessarily ended with his death, and that this is not Lincoln's term, but Johnson's?

We know very well that extreme men seize upon this as an occasion, not a cause, for the removal of Mr. Johnson, and that they talk of going back of the present act of the President to his general conduct, for which impeachment was urged last year. We have too often expressed our dissent from such a mode of deciding so grave a question to have any need of repeating our opinion here. If this act of Mr. Johnson in removing Mr. Stanton will not of itself bear the closest scrutiny, and be found on examination to be one in which any President, and at any time, would justify and demand impeachment, the Republican party will lose, and not gain by pressing the point. The country is more and more loudly demanding attention to its business and financial interests, and all issues which have any suspicion about them of being merely sensational will fail to attract the earnest attention of the people, and will react upon those who seek to make an overstrained use of them.

Suffrage in the Northern States.

We are indebted to that sterling paper, the New York World, for the following correct synopsis from the Constitutions of the several Northern States on the subject of suffrage:

There are but five of the Northern States, and these five are New England States, which make no distinction in the right of suffrage on account of color.

MAINE gives the right of suffrage to every male citizen of the United States who has resided in the State three months, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship and Indians not taxed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Admits as electors "every male inhabitant" excepting paupers and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request.

VERMONT—Gives the ballot to "every man" twenty-one years old who has resided one year in the State.

MASSACHUSETTS—Admits every male citizen twenty-one years old, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship; but no person can vote or be eligible to office who is not able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name.

RHODE ISLAND—Gives the ballot to every male citizen of full age, one year in the State, six months in the town, and who owns real estate worth \$134, or renting \$7 per year; and to every native male citizen, twenty-one years old, two years in the State, six months in the town, duly registered, who has paid \$1 tax or done militia service within the year.

CONNECTICUT—Gives the ballot to all white citizens of full age who have resided one year in the State, and six months in the town. Negroes who were free men, (if any such survive), at the adoption of the State Constitution in 1818, may vote. The question of negro suffrage was submitted to the people October 2, 1865; whole vote 90,706; majority against, 6,272—in a state that in April of the same year gave a Radical majority of 11,035.

NEW YORK—Every male citizen of full age, ten days a citizen, one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the district. But no negro can vote unless he has been three years a citizen of the State, and for one year the owner of a freehold worth \$250 over incumbrances, and on which he has paid a tax.

NEW JERSEY—"Every white male citizen" of full age, resident one year in the State, and five months in the county, excepting paupers, idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of crimes excluding them from being witnesses.

PENNSYLVANIA—Every white freeman resident one year in the State and ten days in the district.

OHIO—Every white male citizen of full age resident one year in the State. Negro suffrage was submitted to the people in 1867, with the following result: For, 216,987; against, 255,340; majority against, 38,353.

WISCONSIN—Admits every white citizen of full age; persons of Indian blood declared citizens by Act of Congress and civilized persons of Indian descent; but the amendment to State Constitution to strike out the word "white" was rejected in November, 1865, by 8,059 majority.

MINNESOTA—The same as Wisconsin with regard to white citizens, and admits Indians certified by District Court to be fit for citizenship. In November, 1865, the State rejected negro suffrage by 2,000 majority, and again in 1867 by 4,298 majority.

OREGON—Every white citizen of full age, six months resident in the State, and every alien of full age, resident one year in the United States, but no negro, Chinaman, or mulatto.

INDIANA—Every white male citizen of the United States, resident one year in the State, but no negro, or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage.

MICHIGAN—Every white male citizen of full age, and to every civilized male Indian not belonging to any tribe.

MISSOURI—The Constitution of 1865 excludes blacks from voting.

ILLINOIS—Every white male citizen of full age resident one year in the State.

KANSAS—Every white male citizen adult, resident six months in the State. The question of negro suffrage was presented in 1867, and in a total vote of 20,004, was rejected by a majority of 8,938.

CALIFORNIA—Every white male United States citizen (or of Mexico, who elected to become a citizen under the treaty of Queretaro,) of all ages; no Chinaman, negro or mulatto can vote.

NEVADA—Law similar to that of Oregon.

"The thirty-four counties designated as West Virginia" do not permit negroes to vote. Congress passed a Bill enfranchising negroes in the District of Columbia, December 14, 1866, in the Senate, 32 yeas, and 12 nays; in House, 126 yeas, and 46 nays; President Johnson vetoed Bill January 7, 1867; same day Senate repassed the Bill, yeas 29, and nays 10, and the House by 113 yeas to 38 nays, when the Bill became a law. May 15, 1866, House passed a Bill "that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and all persons shall be equal before the law," to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico. The vote was 79 yeas to 43 nays. January 10, 1867, the Senate adopted a substitute that there should be

no denial of the elective franchise "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude" in any of the Territories of the United States now or hereafter to be organized. The Bill was passed by 24 yeas to 8 nays, and in the House, same day, yeas 104 and nays 38. This became a law by failure of the President to sign the Bill, or return it with veto, within ten days after its presentation.

IMPORTANT TO BANKRUPTS.—It may not be generally known that the time is limited within which parties will be able to avail themselves of the full benefits which may now be obtained under the operation of the bankrupt law. In the 33d section of the act, it is provided "that in all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after one year from the time the act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per centum of the claims against his estate, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their claims, is filed in the case at or before the time of application for discharge." The Bankrupt act went into effect June 1, 1867. But it should be remembered that a case in bankruptcy is generally a tedious affair, and consumes from one to four months. Those who design entering this happy state, should remember that delays are dangerous. It is comparatively easy to become a bankrupt now; but the restrictions will soon be in force, and those who meditate bankruptcy should be up and doing.

JOSH BILLINGS ON THE BUMBLE BEE.—The bumble bee is one of nature's secrets. They probably have a destiny few fill, and are probably necessary, if a fellow only knew how.

They live apart from the rest of mankind in little circles numbering about 75 or 80 souls.

They are born about haying time, and are different from any bug I know of; they are the biggest when they are first born. They resemble some men in this respect.

Their principle bizzness is making poor honey, but they don't make enny to sell. Boys sometimes rob them out of a whole summer's work, but there's is one thing about a bumble bee that boys alwus watch dreddful close and that is their helm.

I had rather not have all the bumble bee honey there is between here and the city of Jerusalem, than to have a bumble hit me with his helm when he cums round saddin.

They are different from other vessels; the helm alwus minds the bumble bee.

A WAR REMINISCENCE.—An exchange describes the course pursued by at least one chaplain of the United States army during the late war. Growing tired of reading the Bible to the troops, he invited the ladies to attend one Sunday morning. We copy the result, as follows:

Fiske had read with considerable gusto, amid a death-like stillness, the account of the contest of Samson with the Philistines, and the report of the victory.

Scarce had he concluded when a private stepped from the ranks, saluted his chaplain, and said, "I'd like to see that book, sir."

The chaplain handed it to him, and amid an unbroken quiet he read the passage slowly to himself, shut up the book and handed it back.

"What did you do that for?" said the chaplain.

"Oh, only out of curiosity," was the reply.

"No, sir; tell me what was your motive in taking the Bible from me and reading that passage to yourself?"

"Why," replied the private, "I wanted to see if that dispatch was signed by John Pope."

SELECTING FOR A NEWSPAPER.—Most people think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easiest part of the business. How great an error! It is the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds and hundreds of exchange papers every week from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall, but what shall not, be selected, is no easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it, we should hear less complaints. Not infrequently it is the case that an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something interesting and can find nothing, and yet something must be had, his paper must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has care about what he selects, the writing he has to do is the least of the labor. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many tastes he has to consult.

—A colored witness was examined in Washington to prove the identity of a white man the other day:

"Did you see the man?"

"Yes, sir, I see him!"

"Was he a white man?"

"Don't know, sir!"

"Do you tell me you saw the man, and can't say whether he was white or black?"

"Yes, sir, I see him, but dare's so many white fellers callin' themselves 'niggers' round here, dat I can't tell one from toder."

—When you pass a door after nine o'clock at night, and see a young man and a young woman, and hear a "snack" you may bet your last dollar that the young man don't live there.

—One night in a thunder storm we thought the little ones asleep, when a little voice from the "trundle-bed" called out, "Oh, mother, the darkness is winking! First it shuts up, then it shuts down."

—A drunken fellow got out of his calculation, and was dozing in the street, when the bells roused him by their ringing for fire. "Nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen," cried he; "well, if this isn't later than I ever knew it."

—"Why do you set your cup of coffee on the chair, Mr. Jones?" asked a worthy landlady one morning at breakfast. "It is so very weak," said Jones, "I thought I would let it rest."

—A wagish editor says that the streets of one of our Western cities are to be lighted with red-headed girls. That will be bad—too many people will be hugging the lamp posts.

—Straws and ladies' skirts show which way the wind blows.

Columbia Advertisements.

FISHER & LOWRANCE,

DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel,
Agricultural Implements, Paints, Oils,
Window Glass,
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
MAIN ST., COLUMBIA S. C.
R. H. FISHER. R. N. LOWRANCE.
30 Hhls. Molasses,
75 Bbls. Sugars, A and C,
16 Bbls. Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered,
50 Bags Coffee,
Sugar-house Syrup,
Pickles, Teas, Soda-Biscuits,
Sugar Crackers, &c., &c.

South Carolina Washing Machine.

We are the exclusive manufacturers of the above machine in this State. It is patented by a South Carolinian, and is the best machine in use. Agents wanted throughout the State.

FISHER & LOWRANCE.

SHOT,

By ten bags or more, \$8.12 per bag, by FISHER & LOWRANCE.

CORN WHISKEY,

By the barrel and very low.
Country Produce received and sold, and goods advanced on the same, provided the produce is not of perishable nature.

FISHER & LOWRANCE,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Oct 9, 1867 17

THOS. H. GREGG. J. BODD BRUNSON.
CHAS. H. GREGG.

GREGG & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
&c., &c.
Jorner Richardson and Taylor Streets
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Oct 9, 1867 17

NICKERSON'S HOTEL,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Passengers conveyed to and from the Depot, free of charge.
T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.
ROBT. HAMILTON, Supl.
Oct 16, 1867 18 1y

Miscellaneous Advertisements

Change of Schedule on the G. & C. Railroad.

ON and after FRIDAY, the 6th instant, Passenger Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Columbia at	7.00 a. m.
" Alston at	8.55 "
" Newberry at	10.35 "
Arrive at Abbeville at	8.30 p. m.
" Anderson at	6.15 "
" Greenville at	6.00 "
Leave Greenville at	9.00 a. m.
" Anderson at	5.45 "
" Abbeville at	5.45 "
" Newberry at	1.25 p. m.
Arrive at Alston at	3.00 "
" Columbia at	5.00 "

Trains on the Blue Ridge Railroad will also run daily, Sundays excepted, connected with the up and down trains on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, as follows:

Leave Anderson at	5.20 p. m.
" Pendleton at	6.00 "
Arrive at Walhalla at	4.00 a. m.
" Pendleton at	5.40 "
Arrive at Anderson at	6.40 "

The train will return from Belton to Anderson on Monday and Friday mornings.

JAMES O. MEREDITH, Gen. Supl.
Dec 8, 1867

LAURENS RAILROAD.

Change of Schedule.

OFFICE LAURENS RAILROAD,
Laurens C. H., S. C., Jan. 29, 1868.
ON and after this date, the Trains will run over this Road as follows, until further notice:

Leave Laurens at 6 o'clock a. m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Returning, leave Newberry immediately after the arrival of the Up Trains on the G. & C. R. R., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

B. S. JAMES, Lessee.
Feb 5, 1868 33

Look to Your Interests!

HAVING had the entire assets of the firms of Sullivan & Sloan, John T. Sloan & Sullivan, and John T. Sloan & Co., assigned and transferred to me, all persons indebted to either of the above firms will save cost by settling soon, as I am compelled to sue, which I dislike to do very much.

The Books and Notes of Sullivan & Sloan are in the hands of Judge J. S. Murray. The Accounts and Notes of J. T. Sloan & Sullivan and J. T. Sloan & Co., Pendleton, S. C., will very soon be placed in an officer's hands, at which time I will give notice.

N. K. SULLIVAN.
Feb 20, 1867 36.

TO PLANTERS,

MERCHANTS,

SPECULATORS.

ON and after this day we will be prepared to make advances on cotton and all other produce shipped to GEO. W. WILLIAMS & Co., Charleston, or WILLIAMS, TAYLOR & Co., New York. Parties wishing advances, will furnish us the railroad receipts for the produce shipped.

SHARPE & FANT.
July 31, 1867 7

GEO. M. JONES,

Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the people of Anderson and surrounding country. He is prepared for Extracting Teeth, Filling Teeth, in the best style, Setting Teeth on Pivots, Setting Artificial Teeth in the latest and most improved plan, Mounting Teeth upon Vulcanite base, Gold or Platinum—these are neat and handsome.

All calls attended to at short notice, and all work warranted. Terms Cash, at moderate prices. Office—Up stairs, over the old Enrolling Office. May 11, 1866 81

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the old firm of J. E. & W. M. BELOTTE, or to W. M. BELOTTE, individually, will save trouble and cost by calling soon and settling with the undersigned.

W. M. BELOTTE.
Pendleton, S. C., Oct. 9, 1867. 17—6m

Augusta Advertisements.

Established 1845.

WM. H. TUTT,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer In
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Acids, Dye-Stuffs,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,
264 Broad Street,
Augusta, - - Georgia.

THE attention of Merchants, Physicians and Planters is invited to our Stock, which is one of the largest in the South, and every article guaranteed to be of the strictest purity.

Prices at a very slight advance on New York rates.
R. A. LAND, formerly of Newberry, may be found at this House.
Oct 9, 1867 17 36

BACON, LARD, CORN,

MOLASSES, &c., &c.

10 HHDs. Clear Ribbed Sides,
5 Hhds. Clear Sides,
5 Casks Sugar Cured Ham,
150 Pkgs. Leaf Lard, in barrels tubs, pails,
15 Hhds. Prime Muscovado Molasses,
10 Hhds. Clayed Cuba Molasses,
175 Sacks Prime White-bread Corn,
75 Boxes Adamantine Candles,
125 Sacks Liverpool Sail.

With a full assortment of everything in the Grocery Line.

For sale at the lowest figures by

A. STEVENS,

Augusta, Geo.

August 28, 1867 11

JAS. T. GARDINER & CO.,

WAREHOUSE

Commission Merchants,

MONTOSH STREET.

Augusta, - - - Georgia.

WILL give their personal attention to the Storage and sale of COTTON, and such other Produce as may be sent to them.

Cash Advances made on Produce in Store.

JAS